

## THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

The following communication was received too late for our last number. If the conduct attributed to one of the Magistrates of this county is truly represented, it shows a trading and huckstering in official station so disgraceful to the individual and fraudulent upon the public, that it should not go.

"Unwhipped of justice"

The writer of "Truth" is bound to lay such evils before the Grand Jury, as a nuisance, that the evil may be remedied and the malefactor exposed. There is another reason why he should do so, and that is, that suspicion may not attach unjustly to the wrong individual.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Sir: In your last number a communication was noticed, stating that a certain Magistrate, on the commission of a person charged, returned himself as evidence in order to obtain \$1.25 per diem; I believe the charge is literally true; and in addition to that, I know it is a public and notorious fact, that the same Magistrate goes to Baltimore and advertises for accounts on the citizens of Washington. It is then fair to presume as he is collector, that he receives his percentage and probably a bonus in addition. He then issues the warrants, becomes the witness, (when tried before another justice) takes up the judgment, and after the other justice has been at all the trouble, issues executions at 25 cts. each; so that in the end he turns a penny at each point and corner. But not satisfied with that, if a merchant of our city advertises for his debtors to make payment, &c., our diligent justice hastens to the spot to bespeak the job of issuing the warrants, and often succeeds. Should an officer for convenience get a warrant from any other justice, complaint is immediately made, that he has been neglected; a disclosure of such infamous conduct is due to

TRUTH.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sir: Titles are the distinctive marks of the nobility in kingdoms, and are intended to designate that order as superior in birth or fortune to the common herd of men, and in Republics they are the insignia of merit, of trust, and of honor. To your name is commonly prefixed the epithet "honorable," but I cannot use it on this occasion; because I hold that you are a traitor to the true interests of your country, and recreant to those everlasting principles that impart to the bosom of man a love of his native land. Excuse me, then, if I call you nothing more nor less than Levi Woodbury.

My object in intruding your name before the American people is not to wrangle with you about a treasury note, or hasten your downfall from that giddy elevation to which the contemptible impulse of accident has elevated you, but to hold you up as a man who will make his official facilities the means of the most venomous slander that ever fell from the lips of a responsible creature.

On the 30th of April a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives, calling on the President of the United States for information in relation to the introduction of foreign paupers into the United States, and by a message bearing date the 15th of May, the President replies to the call. That reply is composed of papers from the office of the Secretary of State, (Mr. Forsyth) and from your office of the Treasury.

The replies of Mr. Forsyth are all convincing on the subject of immigration, and advocate with the voice of justice and fact our proud and natural creed. But the emphatic truths could not produce one word of fervor from Mr. Forsyth. Those documents from you are embraced in nine separate papers: concerning those nine you remark, "The only information communicated to the DEPARTMENT, IS CONTAINED IN THE ENCLOSED PAPERS, NUMBERED FROM 3 TO 9 INCLUSIVE." Here you specify under your hand and seal, the particular facts, and allude pointedly to the infamous articles from the "Truth-Teller."

Oh that your pen had been of living and quenchless fire, that it might have withered away and dissolved to ashes, ere it had been used to number those papers and have written to the Congress of a free people, that the NINTH paper was information befitting the head of a department to communicate to that Congress. Would that your embittered heart and perverted mind, had quaked with a prophetic stroke of shame, ere they could have prompted you to the perpetration of an offence which should consign you to the oblivion of the proud man's scorn and the patriot's pity. In that paper number nine (sanctioned too by the President of our blessed Republic) I find matter that would disgrace a prison-house, and language too low for a brothel. From the files of the Truth-Teller, a newspaper of New York, the Secretary of the Treasury, has quoted his fact and his argument!!! and dares to call it "information." Is detraction of the honest citizen, "information," to be sought for by the heads of our departments—to be gladdened over by his minions—kept sacred (Oh unhallowed, and ruffian like sanctity) in the archives of the official bureaus? Are the names of Mr. Clark, Mayor of the City of New York, and other distinguished citizens to be dragged before the public gaze, because they boldly advocate the Native American doctrine? Are their names to be linked with epithets as false as they are disgusting, and to be stamped upon the official records of the House of Representatives, and held upon the files of its proceedings as men destitute of principle and disgraced in morals. All this you have done—and you have gone farther; for by inserting this editorial of the New York Truth-Teller, you have sanctioned its sentiments, and imparted what little dignity you could command to the hiss of a bravo's threat. You have polished the dagger, and coward like, have thrust the victim into the hands of the assassin.

What right had you to hunt over the files of the Truth-Teller, to call therefrom its choicest and darkest venom, and engrave it in a report to Congress, under the envelop of your master, the President? Was Mr. Clark pertinent to the subject of inquiry? Was it incumbent on you to introduce the communication of "Patrick Henry" to the same paper, in which every epithet that can impart a glow to language is spread profusely for the vulgar appetite, which you seem to have shared? Or was it necessary to your reputation that one dying hiss of the serpent should be heard ere you sank from your proud horizon into the easy chair of a judgeship—some parting token, to the party or the people, that there was a bitter power in your heart, which you hoped might be taken for mental ability, for intellectual sarcasmic eloquence. You are to be a Judge—so common report announces. Your destiny: you are to give up the Department of the Treasury, and to administer justice to your fellow beings. Could an honest native American meet with justice at your hands? You, who have slandered and defiled his motives—who have stooped from

your elevated station to receive the vulgar prompting of an alien newspaper? No, sir—no. Your crowning act has reached the climax of disgraced expatriation. You have cut yourself off from all those sympathies that bind natives of the same country together; you have severed yourself from their affections, and when time shall have cast a shadow over your name, one deed of infamy will rise like a ghastly spectre, and amid the gloom and solitude of the dismal void, will cry "this dark spot of history was blackened by one who would have sold his country to a foreign influence, for a foreign vote!"

Never, in all the annals of legislation, was there a report similar to the one I am now discussing, made to a free and deliberative body. Trace back to the fountain head of legislation, and only in the times of the Roman tyrants, the French Revolution, the British reign of knaves and despots, can you find instances that equal this in brazen insolence and malicious depravity. The name of our President has been disgraced—the people's representatives insulted—and a pure and upright party, known as the "Native American Party," wronged and outraged.

Your subsequent apology proves that you knew you had offended, and that apology only serves to deepen and darken your sin. You admit that you placed those papers, numbered nine, upon file in your office. Why did you file them away? of course for use, else it would have been an idle waste of your time to endorse them, as you did, as public documents. Yes for future use they were placed in the sacred archive of our country, and they have been devoted to the use for which they were originally intended. But how they have failed the ends proposed. Scouted from the Hall of Congress, they are sent back to you, and you cannot forgive yourself for having, in a fit of monomania, played the drunken politician before the dignified Congress of a country that you once had a right to call your own.

FREEDOM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Commissioner of the Patent Office.

Sir: If you only had been the object of my correspondence, perhaps it would never have commenced—certainly, it would very soon have been closed. But, Sir, I had another object in view—and a great, and a mighty object it is. This, is the maintenance of correct principles, and the castigation of those who disregard them. The first is the major, before whose magnitude, the second, which is the minor, dwindles into insignificance. You are in office. I am not. You are—so says the Head of one of the Departments of our Government, and this I presume is authority enough, since he belongs to the double distilled pure democracy—you are according to this great lexicographer, who dubs his clerks "hirelings," an "agent" of the People. Now, I am one of the People—a native, Sir, not an imported patriot, not a man who has the double advantage of having taken two oaths of allegiance to different sovereigns—not a General Bernard, who, to the disgrace of our Government, held a most important military station under it while he owed allegiance to the *Grand Monarque*—no, Sir, nothing of all this, but a Native American—born upon the same soil which gave birth to your own progenitor; and the descendant of the same ancestors whose deeds in arms, and wisdom in counsel mark them as the Sampsons and Solomons of the age in which they lived. Thus I am one of the People—one of the Native American People—one, of that body, through whose agency you have been placed in office, and to which you are responsible for your official acts. When I see matter for approval in these I shall commend them with pleasure, when I see that for reprehension, I shall censure it with freedom. To me, your opinion is a matter of no moment. I do not ask for office at your hands; hence from you I shall never experience the mortification of a refusal, to graze upon commons which already are nearly all monopolized by manufactured Patriots; and as for any other consequences I am indifferent. To the laws of my country I am amenable, and for the public opinion of my Native Countrymen, I entertain a due respect. Men in office, should be watched. Men in office, when they do wrong, should be rebuked. Men in office, when they will persevere in this wrong, should be hoisted on a gibbet, exposed to the indignant scorn of the people. The freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press still remain to us. They are the guarantees of our constitution, the pillars which support the edifice of our liberties, our best security against corruption and tyranny. These we will preserve. Other inheritances have been taken from us by the rude hand of the foreigners, and the base and temporising policy of corrupt agents, but these yet remain. But, to the main object of this letter.

This, sir, is my proposition. A man must love the land of his birth better than any other. Is this true? The voice of the universe responds in the affirmative. The voice of the universe has always responded in the affirmative. This, then, is a fact. To reason about the correctness of this feeling, would be as great a folly as to reason about that of maternal affection. It does exist. It is, therefore, a law of our nature; as the law of nature derives its origin from God, it is therefore good. Hence it is right—it is proper—that a man should love his own country—the country which gave him birth, better than any other. But, if this be the case, as it certainly is, then does it not follow, as a natural consequence, that the country which is his natural parent, should love him more than her adopted citizens? I think, sir, that but one response will be given to this question. But, in order that we may have a more comprehensive and clear view of this subject, I will suppose a few possible cases, and submit them to your consideration. You are a father, and a husband; and I doubt not that you love your children with the most undying affection, and that you cherish for your wife the tenderest love. Suppose now that the life of that wife be placed in the greatest jeopardy, and that a person at the manifest hazard of his own had preserved it. This man we will suppose to be a stranger, and a foreigner—and, to make the case as strong as it well can be, let us also suppose, that he had lost an arm in preserving her life. Such a man would undoubtedly have very great claims upon you. Is he poor? You should assist him. Is he friendless? You should be his friend. Is he an affliction? You should soothe him. All that a man could be required to do in reason, you would be bound to perform for him. But, should you, sir, disinherit your children for him? No matter what his services to you—no matter what sacrifices he has made on your account—no matter what wounds he may have received for your sake—yet, would you give the homestead—the hall of your ancestors to him, rather than to your own son? I think, sir, that you would not. I am sure society would regard you as a monster, if you did.

Now, sir, the country of my birth stands in the same relation to me, as you do to your children. She is my mother. Her soil is the cradle of my birth, and is the grave of my ancestors. If she have favors to confer, I have a right to them. If she have caresses to bestow, they are mine by birthright. No foreigner can love her as I do. If I risk my life for her, I am honored when living; if I lose my life for her, I am revered when dead. If a foreigner do the same—if he do it against the land of his birth—if he invade this land—if he sheathe his sword in the bowels of this mother—if he lay waste her fields, and destroy her cities—if he drench the hearth of his ancestors with the blood perhaps of a father, in what light is he viewed by that land? In what light is he viewed by the surrounding nations? In what light should he be viewed by ourselves? Is he an Englishman? England—England the land of our ancestors—England which in the midst of the most furious storms, like a mighty rock beaten by the tempest and lashed by the waves—still remains unharmed, regards him as a monster and puts him to an ignominious death. France, Russia, Germany—all Europe—the world in fact stands by, and justifies the deed. There is but one feeling—but one sentiment on this subject. It is the language of nature; it is the voice of God, resounding through the universe. It is found on the throne. It dwells in the cabin—it exists in the tent of the Arab—it resides in the wigwag of the Indian. We ourselves bow to its sway. We ourselves should regard that Native American who draws his sword against us as a monster. But why would we do this? Is it simply because he is waging war against our country? No, sir, but because he is waging war against his own. Is it because he is obeying the mandates of the land of his adoption? No, sir, but because in doing this he commits the crime of treason—treason by the law of nations—treason by the concurring voice of the whole world. This, sir, is our feeling—this is our judgment—guilty, would be the verdict of a jury—death would be the sentence of the judge—and death—death, the most base and ignominious—the death which awaits the murderer—death under the gallows (unless executive clemency interfered) would inevitably follow.

NARRAGANSETT.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May 24, 1838.

#### INSULT TO CONGRESS.

Message of the President on Paupers.

Mr. HOFFMAN rose, and called the attention of the House to the fact that a very exceptional document had been ordered to be printed, and was yesterday laid on the table. He referred to a message of the President of the United States enclosing communications from the Secretaries of State and the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, adopted on the 30th April, 1838, calling for information as to the extent to which the deportation of foreign paupers to this country had been carried on. That document contained two extracts from the New York "Truth-Teller," in which there was nothing at all pertinent to the subject of inquiry, but which consisted of anonymous and violent denunciations of the Mayor and City Council of the City of New York. Mr. H. said he could not believe that the transmission of this document, as a reply to the resolution of April 30, was the result of a mistake, to which the President himself could have been no party. The documents alluded to contained gross personal attacks upon individuals of character and respectability in New York, and Mr. H. thought that this was the first time that an ephemeral article of this kind, from the public press, without signature or responsibility, had ever been embodied in a message to that House from the Executive, and that House asked to stamp it with their sanction. The President, if this indeed were the result of mistake, should have an opportunity of correcting it, as should also the Secretary of the Treasury, neither of whom, Mr. H. suggested, could have purposely transmitted such documents to that House. If it was intentional, the person actually responsible should be ascertained, and held up to the reprehension of the House and the country.

Mr. H. presumed that every member of the House had read this message. He was happy to say, as he did, with pride and pleasure, that many gentlemen of that House, as well those in favor of the Administration as those opposed to it, had expressed themselves in terms of strong disapprobation with regard to that document. He gave notice that it was his intention to offer the following resolution at the proper time, or something like it. He moved that the resolution be read for the information of the House:

Resolved, That the select committee to which was referred "the President's message, together with reports from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, with accompanying papers, in answer to the resolution of the House of the 30th ultimo, relating to the introduction of foreign paupers into the United States," be discharged from the further consideration of the two papers numbered 8 and 9, annexed to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the same be returned to the President.

Mr. BEATTY objected to the reception of the resolution at this time.

Mr. HOFFMAN moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce the resolution, and asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. FOSTER hoped that this subject might be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, demanded the reading of the documents alluded to.

Mr. HAMER asked for the reading of the resolution of inquiry, under which this information was given.

Mr. CURTIS said that it was recited in the message in question.

The CLERK then read the resolution of the 30th April, 1838, as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House copies of all correspondence and communications which have passed between this and any foreign Government, and the officers or agents thereof, relating to the introduction of foreign paupers into the United States; also, what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent the introduction of such paupers into the United States; provided such communications are not incompatible with the interest of the United States."

Mr. HOFFMAN proposed that the documents marked 8 and 9 should be read, omitting the preliminary ones.

Mr. CURTIS was desirous that No. 7 might also be read.

Mr. GRANT called for the reading of two others of the documents in question.

All these documents (no objection being made) were then read.

Mr. BRONSON (before the reading was concluded) moved to suspend the further reading of these documents; but the House refused to sustain the motion, and the reading of the papers was concluded. The reading being finished,

Mr. BRONSON requested Mr. HOFFMAN to withdraw his motion to suspend the rules, for the present; but Mr. H. declined to do so.

The question upon suspending the rules was then taken, (requiring two-thirds,) and was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, H. Allen, J. W. Allen, Ayer, Bell, Bond, Borden, Bouldin, Briggs, Wm. B. Calhoun, J. Calhoun, W. B. Campbell, Carter, Chambers, Chatham, Childs, Coles, Connor, Corwin, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Dawson, Davies, Dennis, Dunn, Evans, Everett, Ewing, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, R. Garland, Glascock, J. Graham, Wm. Graham, Grantland, Graves, Gray, Grennell, Griffin, Hall, Husted, Harlan, Harter, Hawes, Herod, Hoffman, Hopkins, R. M. T. Hunter, J. Jackson, H. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, N. Jones, Kennedy, Lincoln, Lyon, Mallory, Marvin, S. Mason, Maury, May, Maxwell, McKennan, Menefee, Milligan, Mitchell, M. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Patterson, Pearce, Peck, Potts, Pratt, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Ridgway, Robinson, Rumsey, Russell, Sawyer, Sergeant, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Shields, Slade, Stanley, Stone, Stratton, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, Vanderveer, Albert S. White, J. White, E. Whittlesey, L. Williams, S. Williams, Wise, York—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beine, Bicknell, Boon, Brodhead, Bronson, Cambreleng, J. Campbell, Casey, Cleveland, Clowney, Cushman, Dromgoole, Duncan, Farrington, Isaac Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallup, Grant, Haley, Hammond, Hawkins, Haynes, Holt, Howard, Hubley, Ingham, J. Johnson, Keim, Kemble, Kingensmiller, Leadbetter, Lewis, Logan, Loomis, Martin, McKay, R. McClellan, A. McClellan, McClure, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Murray, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parmenter, Pennybacker, Pettkin, Phelps, Potter, Prentiss, Reily, Richardson, Rives, Sheriff, Shepler, Snyder, Spencer, Stuart, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toucey, Turney, Wagener, Webster, J. W. Williams, Worthington, Yell—75.

So the rules were not suspended, and Mr. HOFFMAN was refused the leave to make his motion.

Mr. THOMPSON said that this was a question of privilege. He believed that these documents had been sent to the House without the knowledge of the Executive. The information called for was specific, and the reply to the call was a collection of infamous and scurrilous libels from one of the common sewers of party abuse. Mr. T. suggested to the CHAIR to apply to the Executive to know if this document was indeed sent to that House by his order.

The CHAIR reminded Mr. T. that his remarks were not in order, no proposition being before the House.

Mr. THOMPSON then asked leave of the House to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether Document No. 9, and that which follows, accompanying his Message of the 11th of May, were communicated to this House by his direction.

This being objected to,

Mr. THOMPSON moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the resolution he had indicated his intention to offer. Lost.

FRIDAY, May 25.

The CHAIR laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I herewith submit a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, explanatory of the manner in which extracts from certain newspapers relating to the introduction of foreign paupers into this country, and the steps taken to prevent it, became connected with his communication to me on that subject, accompanying my message of the 11th. Sensible that those extracts are of a character which would, if attention had been directed to them, have prevented their transmission to the House, I request permission to withdraw them.

M. VAN BUREN.

MAY 24, 1838.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 24, 1838.

Sir: My attention has just been called to two extracts from one of the presses in New York city, relating to the introduction of foreign paupers, and submitted to the House of Representatives with your Message of the 11th inst. This Department has been engaged in collecting information on that subject during the last two years, and, while so employed, the local difficulties, in some of the principal seaports, caused by attempts to prevent the introduction of such paupers, became a topic of frequent communication to it—sometimes by writing and printed statements, and sometimes in person by municipal officers.

Among other communications concerning it, some were made, in the course of the last summer, by a part of the Commissioners of Health for the city of New York in a visit to the Department, and others were made by some person feeling an interest in the question, by forwarding the extracts before mentioned, as containing matter pertinent to the subject.

Without a critical examination, they were placed on file, with the clerk having particular charge of that business; and, when the papers in this Department, concerning the introduction of foreign paupers, and, "also, what steps, if any, had been taken to prevent the introduction of such paupers into the United States," were collected for you, in the preparation of a reply to the call of the House, these extracts were submitted in connexion with other matter bearing on those inquiries.

This was done, in the pressure of business, without noticing the circumstance that in those extracts certain remarks and strictures of a personal character appear to be mingled, concerning the correctness of which the Department of course knows nothing—which it could not desire to aid in republishing—and which, had they been observed at the time, would not have been communicated.

Respectfully, yours,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. RUSSELL observed that his colleague (Mr. Hoffman) was not now in his seat, but Mr. R. had prepared certain modifications of the resolution yesterday offered by that gentleman, and he wished the resolution moved by him to be now taken up and considered, that the President and Secretary might have an opportunity to set themselves right before the House and the country.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said, after what the House had now heard, all that was necessary was a simple motion that the President's request be complied with, and that he have leave to withdraw the papers referred to in the Message; for which end he moved the following resolution:

"That the committee to which the papers alluded to in the said Message have been referred, be discharged from the consideration thereof, and that they be withdrawn from the files, and returned to the President."

Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, thought that the course suggested by Mr. Cambreleng was the proper one. It was evidently through mistake that the papers had been sent.

Mr. DROMGOOLE thought that the correct Parliamentary course would be to discharge the committee from the further consideration of those documents.

Mr. EVERETT called for the reading again of the Message and its enclosure; and they were read accordingly.

Mr. McKENNA moved that, as the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hoffman), who introduced this subject to the notice of the House, was not in his seat, the consideration of the Message be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. ADAMS preferred that the Message and documents should be laid on the table until the gentleman from New York appeared in his seat. After the explanation which had been given, he presumed there would be no disposition on the part of any member to impute blame to the Secretary of the Treasury. Still, the fact itself was an important event in the relations of this House with the Executive Department, and the course of the House in regard to it should be deliberate and determined. The occurrence which had led to the conversation was, no doubt, unintentional on the part both of the President and the Secretary. But, if it had been intentional, he had no hesitation in saying that it would have been one of the grossest violations of the privileges of the House that ever had been committed by a President of the United States. It was evident, however, that the thing had happened without any such intention. Mr. A. would not apply any severity of principle to the intercourse between the House and the Executive. But the event itself was by no means indifferent or of small consequence. These offensive papers would go to the world, and would have as injurious an effect against the individuals concerned, the Mayor of the city of New York and distinguished members of the corporation of that city, as if they had been communicated purposely. He should prefer that the consideration of the subject be deferred until the gentleman from New York should be in his seat; but it ought not to be put off till to-morrow, nor for a day, or a minute after that time. It was a question of privilege, and of the very highest order. He hoped it would be acted upon this day.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.—We understand that arrangements are now in progress to prosecute with renewed zeal and vigor, the enterprise of opening and working the Gold Mines in various parts of Virginia. The gold region is far more extensive in the South than is generally supposed. It commences in Virginia, and extends South West through North Carolina along the northern part of South Carolina into Georgia, and thence northwesterly into Alabama and ends in Tennessee. In 1831, the whole number of men employed at the Gold Mines in the Southern States was estimated at 20,000. The weekly product of the mines was then about \$100,000 in value, or \$5,000,000 annually. But a small part of the gold is sent to the U. S. mint; by far the larger part is sent to Europe, particularly to Paris. The Gold Mines of Virginia have only attracted attention since 1827, and the first Gold noticed as received at the U. S. mint from Virginia was in 1829, amounting to \$2,500. The quantity received in 1833 had increased to \$104,000. Since the year 1832, numerous Mining Companies have been incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, and several of them have gone into successful operation.

In September, 1836, Professor Silliman, at the request of several Mining Companies, visited the older regions of Virginia, particularly the Gold Tracts in the counties of Louisa, Fauquier, Culpeper, and Buckingham. The result of his examination of three tracts is detailed in an interesting article in his American Journal of Science and Arts, for April, 1837. One of the richest tracts examined was the Watson tract, so called. In Louisa county, the property of two companies, viz: the Virginia Exploring and Mining Company. The Walton mine owned by the former company, was opened about five years ago by surface washings, which conducted to the vein. The gold is found in a vein of quartz over one foot thick. The gold is frequently visible to the naked eye, but far the greater part of it is wrapped in the quartz in an invisible state, and is not apparent until the quartz is pulverised and washed. The average product of this mine is stated to have been \$5 92 to the 100 pounds or bushel of ore. On four trials of the ore made by Professor Silliman, he obtained the large average product of \$41 42 for one hundred pounds, but suggests that an average much lower than that actually obtained should be the one adopted to be acted upon. He remarks also, "That the Walton mine and many others in Virginia may be profitably wrought admits of no doubt, and in all probability many rich gold deposits and gold veins remain to be discovered, both in Virginia and in other States, and our country may confidently expect from its own territory here and elsewhere, sufficient supplies of gold for its coinage, for the demands of the arts, of ornament and of use, and not improbably for exportation."—N. Y. Star.

FILLING VACANCIES.—A farmer having settled in a country village, on a little farm, gained the esteem of the whole neighborhood. The first year was hardly expired when he lost a very fine cow, which was by much the best of all his cattle, and he was extremely mortified at it; but this was nothing to the grief which he felt a short time afterwards, when death also took away his wife. His neighbors thought they were obliged to comfort him. "Honest farmer," said one of them, "do not afflict yourself: the wife you have lost was a good one, it is true, but there is as good to be had: I have three daughters, for my part—take your choice of them." "Lord have mercy upon us!" replied the farmer, "it is better to lose one's wife than one's cow. My wife is hardly three hours dead, and here are half-a-dozen people already offering to supply her place for me: but when my cow died, not a soul spoke of giving me another."—Norfolk Advocate.

Defeat of the Russians by the Circassians.—We extract the following from the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, of the 14th instant: "We received a letter of the 28th ult. from Constantinople, from which we take the following passages:—The Circassians have just gained a complete victory. The Russian army is destroyed, all the works raised by the besiegers on the shore have been levelled to the earth. Thousands of Russians who have escaped from the carnage have taken refuge in Erzeroum. This has given rise to a report that they had taken forcible possession of the town."